

The Weekly Shelbyville

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.

VOL: 16: NO: 43.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)

SHELBYVILLE, KY., OCTOBER 24, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO: 823.

The Weekly Shelby News.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, it is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent free of postage in Shelby county, to all subscribers.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

IN ADVANCE.

For 20 copies within 12 months, the subscription—

at which time all subscriptions will be considered—

and, chargeable with interest. No paper discontinued (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance, will be considered a new engagement, and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Any person procuring five subscribers and remitting us \$10, will receive a copy one year gratis.

30 copies \$20, and larger clubs at the same rate.

All letters and communications through the post office to the Editor must be sent free of postage.

The circulation of the Weekly Shelby News is large, and is constantly increasing. As a medium of communicating with the public, its general and wide circulation affords rare opportunities. Terms are as follows:

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The Shelby News.

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Which long have blessed thee, Science Hill: Thy "Abell" well-earned fame Should go along with Julia's name:

If females must be taught by men, May all such be like Doctor "Ben":

In scholarship, minute professor, A gentleman, in virtue sound,

Blessed with a mind that bids defiance To all the tricks of stubborn science:

Yet still more blessed with a "modest mean," A something now an action seen:

In young men; he with much propriety Is still allowed the sweet society

Of Maidens' innocent and young; "Ben's" has a chaste and learned tongue;

"Ben's" has a meritorious claim; Then let his with his mother's name.

Famed "Science Hill," I fear would show My Countrymen how much they owe To thee and those like thee, whose fame Consists not in an empty name:

A something now an action seen, In moving on from State to State,

To move on the "31." Most boast of all beneath the sun, Glad would I be could I but paint Thy worth to all, and thus acquaint The land with thee, whose name may mislead

The Hill of Science, Peace and Bliss. But here is a final pause: You ask me, "is there a cause?" I answer, "yes, my pen's own work: The grandeur of thy worth to speak— My thoughts are feeble, language lame, And I possess no poet's flame:

To picture thee with words of fire, Which burning still might not expire, Until in bright millennial days, They mingled with that glorious blaze.

I, despairing, drop my quill— I'd place this Offering at thy feet, And make an awkward, quick retreat. WILLIAMSON, KY., 1855.

William Ogden Niles, of Washington City, proposes to reprint Niles's Register, fifty volumes complete, commencing with the work in September, 1811, and closing with the life of its founder and editor, Ezekiel Niles, in September, 1836.

The character of the Register is so widely and well known that we need not expatiate upon it. It was in its day the best American weekly, and is still an invaluable record for the historian, statesman and politician.

The fifty volumes will be reprinted (bound) at subscribers for \$79.50, or less than half the original cost. Subscriptions by mail are solicited.

"TRANSLANT" YOUNG MEN—Girls, beware of transient young men; never suffer from the address of a stranger; recollect that one good farmer-boy or mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of a dandy jacket with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless skull, can never make up the loss of a kind father's house, a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; therefore, recollect that that of such a young man is lost at the wane of the honeymoon. "Tis true.

A FIXED FARM IS AGRICULTURE.—High farming is not ornamental farming; it is a ploughing and increased manuring.—This is what pays the greater profit. The analysis of soils and crops teaches us what the land needs. Who ever heard of a crop suffering from drought in a field well drained and subsoiled, say two feet deep? The atmosphere gives out this moisture in the soil, and keeps the crops growing. Look at such land and see the result compared with shallow ploughing. Many men have a better farm underneath the one they plough than on the surface. Oats never lodge on land where they can get subsoil to make a long straw. They cannot get in shallow plowed land that has been long in the soil. Two dollars an acre will give them plenty of subsoil. A matter what the subsoil is it will be benefited by dry by sub-soiling and draining, for it lets in the air. It makes crops earlier, and thus they escape the frost. Sandy soil, though not benefited as much as hard pan land, is still susceptible of great improvement.

GOOD HORSE PROVIDER.—A writer over the signature of W. B., in the Rural New Yorker of the 21st ult., recommends a mixture of oats and rye for horses. We think his plan of raising the two together, pretty good, and we therefore copy it: "I had," said he, "a conversation with a man lately who was an experienced farmer, having farmed in this State (N. Y.) and Ohio, and his manner of raising horses was this: I take about 24 bushels of oats, and mix them with one bushel of rye, and sow this mixture

The Shelby News.

AMERICAN SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky. Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2.50, payable within six months after subscription, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

AMERICAN IN FLORIDA.—On the 1st instant the judicial election came off in Florida, and the American candidates were triumphantly elected.

Foreigners in Texas.—Hon. JOHN A. WILSON, a Democratic member of the last Congress from Mississippi, states that there are over 10,000 foreign voters in Texas, that they have controlled the late election, that they are all Abolitionists, and have Abolition papers. They recently held a convention in Western Texas in which they declared in favor of the abolition of juries—of oaths in the courts of justice, the abolition of the Sabbath, and of Slavery.

Taken Position at Last.—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, the great Orator of N. York, has for several months been very quiet.—Whilst the perjured Senator, WILSON, of Massachusetts, and his colleagues in political abolition infamy, SUMNER, and his disunion brethren WADE, CHASE, WILSON, GIDDINGS, GREELEY, KING, the VAN BUREN, and others who make hypocritical sympathy for the negroes their hobby, have been making abolition and fanatical harangues, and exciting the fanatics against the Union and the South, SEWARD has been dormant; not a word has he spoken or written all summer and fall. But, we see he has at last broken cover; and is advertised to address the Black Republicans at Albany, N. York. CHASE's success in Ohio, we presume, has made him fear that his laurels were about to be taken to crown another arch demagogue; and that it was time for him to let the Black Republicans know he was alive, if he would receive their nomination for the Presidency.

The Boston Pilot.—Many of our readers doubtless remember that, several years ago, we quoted articles from that mendacious Irish Catholic paper, the "Boston Pilot," abusive of the American people, calling them "traitors, and sons of traitors;" "pirates and cowards, and sons of pirates and cowards." The "Pilot" is still printed, and deals now, as heretofore, in the grossest denunciations of the American people. We append some extracts from one of its recent articles about the Louisville riots. The reader will find that age has added gall to bitterness, and poison to venom, rather than softened the tone of the foreign paper who edits it. How deeply must be the heart of a man steeped in bigotry and falsehood, when he can bring himself to write such infamous falsehoods, in the very face to the testimony to the contrary of foreigners and Catholics!—How black and rankling must be the malignity which actuates a man to thus denounce and malign a people to whom he owes the very liberty to write, which he thus abuses and dishonors!—And such a man is the colleague—and a fitting one he is too—of the anti-American editors of this State, in denouncing, vilifying, traducing, slandering and maligning the greatest best American citizens!—The organs in this State of the Pierce administration are not one whit less sunk in the depths of degradation, than the infamous foreigner and hired papist who edits the Boston Pilot.—They are a band of ignoble brothers in malignity and infamy. If there is any difference, it must be in favor of the foreigner, over those men who, though natives of the country, endeavor to surpass each other in the malignity and falsity of the denunciations they emit against the American party and its principles.

Here is the extracts from the Pilot—the italics are its own.—In the Romish organ of Louisville—the "Times"—the Frankfort "Yeoman," and the Lexington "Statesman," denunciations equally vile, false and mendacious, can be seen in nearly every issue.

"Louisville has earned an infamous name. It was bad enough in consequence of the Matt Ward affair. Several influential papers remark that these scenes of riot and bloodshed were no more than was to be expected from Louisville. Rioters go unpunished, and burglars and murderers go unpunished—say, they are rewarded for their crimes, while peaceable and inoffensive citizens are shot down. A midnight gang of conspirators, called Know-Nothings, take possession of the polls, take possession of the city, and make previous arrangements to prevent a certain class of citizens from exercising their rights. They deliberately lay plans for stirring up a riot, and they count securely upon the murder of some score of their opponents, and upon the destruction of their property—upon the burning of churches and such like trifles, and upon escaping the punishment due to their crimes." They succeeded in all their plans with the exception of the church-burning.

"The unspeakable meanness of the riotous Know-Nothings, is exemplified in the after doings of this Louisville Journal-man, who, having stirred up the riot, wipes his bloody chops and says: O! what have I done! Has there been a riot? Oh, dear! oh, dear! How did it happen? It must have been those damned Irishmen! They are always making mischief. If only twelve Irishmen killed? No church was burned! Well, we hope that justice will be done. Let an impartial investigation be had. Let the guilty men suffer!"

"Prentice knows well enough who the juries will be, if the call for justice be from the family of a murdered adopted citizen against a Know Nothing [American] murderer. Know Nothing juries must be faithful to their oaths to the secret order. They must be perjurers to society and the State. Like Prentice, they will wipe their bloody chops, and answer, 'what have we done! The foreigners were rightly served.'"

"The miserable rascals will go down to posterity as a gang of perjurers, rioters, burglars, house-burners, and murderers; as a gang of midnight conspirators more despicable than any gang that ever disgraced a civilized land. There is no place in which the hypocritical scoundrels are not ready to do what they did in Louisville."

From Henry County.—A friend sends us the following list of Stock Sales, made by Mr. JESSE T. ARMSTRONG, on Monday, County Court day, in New Castle:

82 Sheep, - - - - -	\$ 176 30
1 Cow and Calv, - - -	26 25
10 Steers, - - - - -	154 00
1 Heifer, - - - - -	13 65
2 Cows, - - - - -	50 50
2 Steers, - - - - -	30 50
2 Mules, - - - - -	60 00
9 Cows and Heifers, - -	451 40
54 Sheep, - - - - -	245 25
Total, - - - - -	\$1,207 85

Louisville Mechanics' Institute. "We last week extracted from the Louisville 'Journal' a notice of some contributions to the Picture Gallery of the Mechanics' Institute by Miss EMMA ELLINGWOOD of this place. In the 'Evening Bulletin' we find the following notice of a picture by another of the young citizens of this place—a son of Mr. GEO. K. WELLS: 'The Picture Gallery.—One of the best pictures in the gallery is a monochromatic painting, representing a 'scouting party,' which was drawn by WALTER O. WELLS, a lad of only 12 years of age, at Shelbyville. It displays decided talent, and is an astonishing performance for one of his years.

We find in the 'Bulletin' also the following notice of one of our regular Louisville advertisers: 'Clothing and Furnishing Goods.—J. M. ARMSTRONG exhibits samples of the contents of his establishment at the corner of Main and Fourth street, Louisville, where men or boys can be neatly fitted with the very best of every article of clothing from an under-shirt to an over-coat. Mr. A. is a young man of taste and energy. Any one who will call and see him will be completely satisfied with his ability to supply any want upon reasonable terms. Most of his goods are of Louisville manufacture. He is supplied with excellent materials, and the very best workmen and can turn out a neatly-made and well-fitting suit to order.

WALLACE, LITIGOW, & Co.—Of the articles of this firm, who are also regular advertising customers of 'The Shelby News,' and who we know to be as honorable and clever gentlemen as Louisville or any other place can boast and be proud of,—the Journal says:

"Marbled Castings.—Messrs. Wallace & Litigow have surpassed themselves in the production of elegant marbled castings. Among their specimens exhibited are several beautiful mantles and a most exquisite vase, rivaling the most beautiful prophesy. One of the mantles represents a vase of fruits and flowers in their natural colors. The secret of giving to the cast iron this appearance of the most highly polished, variegated marble, and even transferring upon it the most delicate tints of fruits and flowers, is a wonderful discovery, and these splendid specimens are convincing evidences of the surpassing skill of this enterprising firm in this branch of their art. The mantles and vases are equal to the marble in finish, can be given in exact imitation of any desired variety, and are much less costly."

And the Courier says: "Mechanic Arts.—In this department, Messrs. Wallace, Litigow & Co., took the lead. They exhibited, and took premiums of course upon the following articles: Piece of bronze fancy casting, representing deer hunting; wrought iron cooking range; three parlor stoves; marbled mantels, silver mantels with picture in front; fine light country ware, and one superb cast bronze lion. These articles, given for exhibition especially by that friend of the mechanic arts, J. H. Thomas, the junior of the firm, reflects credit upon an establishment that is excelled by none in the West, in extent, reliability and true enterprise."

(See their advertisement on the fourth page.)

TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.—A State Convention of the American party in Tennessee, assembled at Nashville on the 8th instant.

The platform adopted by the National American convention in June was fully and cordially approved.

A resolution was adopted recommending that the National American Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President be postponed until first Wednesday in June next.

A resolution was also adopted recommending that the American party should at Philadelphia on the 22d of February, take into consideration the general interests of the American organization.

ANDREW J. DONELSON, Esq., of Davidson Co., and THOS. A. R. NELSON, Esq., of Washington Co., were selected delegates to the convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

COOPS IN ARKANSAS.—A correspondent writing to the Memphis Appeal, says: "Our crops on Arkansas river, of buckwheat and corn, are good. Our cotton was materially injured, however, by three weeks of incessant rain in August and the first part of September. We will still, however, make a bale per acre, and in some instances much more."

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—Mr. Robert DRYDEN, living on the Grand Prairie, in Callaway county, Missouri, measured one acre of a field of corn containing forty acres, from which he obtained 118 bushels, or twenty-three bushels, three bushels and a half. The acre is an average of 35 acres in the field.

KENTUCKY CATTLE ABROAD.—At the Illinois State Fair, recently held at Chicago premiums were awarded to the following cattle belonging to this State: For best bull two years of age, premium to GROW & BUTLER, Lexington; for the best bull one year old, first premium to A. K. ASHurst, Lexington; for best calves, diplomas to Buford and Middleton, Crab Orchard, and GROW & BUTLER, Lexington; for the best cow three years old, to GROW & BUTLER, Lexington, and for the best heifers, to Buford and Middleton, and GROW & BUTLER.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW CORN.—Within the last two weeks there have been numerous contracts made for new corn, amounting to the aggregate to 150,000 bushels, at prices varying from 31 to 35 cents per bushel, all to be delivered this city before the first of January next. Holders, under the influence of the excited state of the market for breadstuffs, and anticipating a large foreign demand for corn, are now very firm, and contracts could not be made below 35 and many are asking higher rates.—Cin. Price Current Oct. 17.

California.—By the late arrival from California information is obtained that the American party is triumphant there.—The entire State ticket has been elected, by from three to five thousand majority. In the Senate the anti-Americans and Americans are tied; with one old line Whig holding the balance of power in the House the Americans have a majority of twenty. The State officers elected, are:

Governor—J. Neely Johnson.
Lieutenant Governor—R. M. Anderson.
Justice Supreme Court—(Long term)—Hugh C. Murray.
Justice Supreme Court—(Short term)—David S. Terry.
Comptroller—George W. Whitman.
Treasurer—Henry Bates.
Attorney—W. C. Wallace.
Surveyor—John A. Brewster.
State Printer—James Allen.

There are two U. S. Senators to be elected by the Legislature, this winter and there are quite a number of aspirants, among them, H. S. FOOTE, Esq., late of Mississippi.

HOME PAPERS.—There is one class of men in every community who do not take a home paper, because they get some eastern paper, a little cheaper. Such are always foreign in their thoughts and knowledge. He, in fact, in an intellectual point of view, does not live in the community where his body walks abroad daily, but over the columns of the eastern paper, he lives in the scenes and traumas of the city and State, and is startled once and awhile by an item of news, which his neighbors who take a home paper, knew two weeks before, and when he meets them bodes them to death with what is news to him, but old and stale to his neighbors. And yet, poor man he is perfectly unconscious that he is a bore, and is laughed at behind his back, behind the intelligence of the time. We have been no little annoyed ourselves with some of these men who do not take a home paper. Men who feel the greatest interest in the election have come to our office the day after we publish the news, and put us to the trouble of telling it all over to them by the word of mouth.

We think if they cannot afford to take a home paper, they ought to wait two weeks until they can get it through the eastern papers.

It seems to us if these men who do not take a home paper were aware that everybody who meets and hears them converse knows them to be at least two weeks behind the times, and wonder at the man's ignorance, they would not sleep until they had subscribed for some of their home papers.

Such a man is always behind the intelligence of the age in every respect. If he is a farmer, produce goes up and down before he is aware of it. Insurance companies fail, and his house is uninsured before he is aware of it, and perhaps his house during that time burns down; and when he exults that he is 'insured,' he is told by the man who takes the paper that the company failed the week before. His wild land is sold for taxes, while he is poring over the columns of his 'cheap' eastern paper; his cattle starve, and involve him in a long bill of 'keeping,' when if he had taken a home paper he would have seen them advertised as taken up weeks before. He wants to sell a farm, but his neighbor who takes a home paper sees an advertisement for one; and a thousand other ways, the man who does not take a home paper is 'two late his supper.' Had he not much better subscribe?

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Friday evening last our town was the scene of a brutal attempt at murder. Mrs. Martha SALE, who left her husband some three weeks ago on account of his inhuman treatment towards her, came to Owensboro about nine days since, and stopped at the Ayres House for the purpose of consulting her lawyer in regard to the proper course to pursue in order to obtain possession of her child, about 19 months of age, which her husband retained and refused to let her have. On Friday her husband, Thomas A. SALE, came up to town, bringing with him the child. During the day he purchased a pair of revolvers and a Bow knife. He requested Judge CROW to accompany him to the parlor and hear the conversation between his wife and himself. He advanced towards his wife, who was sitting within six or eight feet of him, drew a revolver, and with the remark "God d—n you, I'll kill you," commenced firing at her. The first ball took effect in her chin, knocking the nail from her right hand thumb (her head resting on her right hand at the time) and lodged in her right shoulder. Immediately on hearing the report, Judge CROW, who was still in the room, seized SALE, and thus prevented him from carrying his purpose into effect.

Sale was immediately arrested. On Saturday he had an examination and was held to bail in \$1,000 to appear at the next term of the circuit court. Mrs. Sale is fast recovering.

On Monday Sale endeavored to kill himself by cutting his throat with a piece of glass. We understand that his wounds are not dangerous.—Owensboro Gazette.

SLIPPED OUT.—The San Francisco Times has the following: "Petropaulofski was evacuated (in accordance with orders from St. Petersburg) on the 10th of April last. A channel was sawed through the ice in the harbor for the egress of the vessels, and the inhabitants embarked on the above date on the frigate Aurora, the armed transport Dwina, a brig and a bark."

In May they were discovered by the allied squadron at anchor in the Bay of Cassin. A steamer attached to the East India squadron ran into the bay and fired a gun, her crew giving at the same time three hearty cheers, which were answered by the Russians with three times three, and a shell was fired into the air from the frigate Aurora. The steamer ran down to Haskodai, to communicate intelligence to the remainder of the fleet, leaving two frigates to blockade the harbor.

In a short time after the whole fleet appeared off Cassin, and arranged for action, and commenced soon as the fog cleared off from the coast and harbor. The steamer Barcelona was sent to reconnoitre, but to the astonishment of all, the Russians were nowhere to be found, they having slipped out during the continuance of the fog.

The Russians saw it would be madness to meet the enemy, whose force amounted to three steamers, four frigates, a corvette, and a brig, and therefore, deeming discretion the better part of valor, they wisely concluded to leave the coast to the allies. The success of their scheme was only equalled by the disappointment and chagrin of the allies, who, on entering the bay, found only a small quantity of stores, a few gunboats, a lady's bracelet and wardrobe, which in their hurried departure the Russians had left behind.

Sweet potatoes should not be dug till they are ripe. To find out when they are ripe, pull several potatoes from different parts of your patch, break them and give them time to dry, and if the fresh broken parts dry over perfectly white, the potato is ripe and should be dug; but if of a dark hue, the potato is not ripe, and should be left to ripen. If ripe they will keep—if not they will rot.

REMEDY FOR BLISTERED FEET.—Pedestrians, whose feet are apt to blister during long journeys, should rub the feet, at night, with spirits mixed with tallow dropped from a candle into the palm of the hand; on the following morning no blister will exist, for the spirits possess healing power, and the tallow keeps the skin soft and pliant.—Galton's Art of Travel.

ONE WAY TO DRY FRUIT.—We recently noticed a simple apparatus for drying fruit at the residence of a farmer in Dutchess county, a description of which may furnish a hint to others. Upon the South side of his kitchen is a "stoop," some ten feet wide, eight deep, and nine or ten high. Just below the roof is arranged a shelter or platform, the full size of the stoop, and resting on small rollers on each side, a sort of rail way is formed; each rail consisting of two narrow slats or boards nailed together, but kept separate about an inch from each other by short bits of boards placed between them at short intervals; these rails are nailed up against the two sides of the roof. Upon these the drying platform is supported by a number of wheels, or pulleys, formed by sawing off sections of a round stick, after a three-quarter of an inch auger hole has been bored through its centre; these are arranged in the opening between the two slats forming each side rail, and are held in place by wooden pins put through the side pieces. The wheels or pulleys stand a little above the surface of the rails, and over them the platform moves easily. Plums, cherries, apples, and other fruit are spread upon the platform, and during the drying days it is rolled out upon the projecting supports, exposing the fruit to the sun. At evening or upon the approach of rain, the platform is easily shoved back under the roof. Such an apparatus can be constructed in a single day; it will last for years, and be amply sufficient to dry large quantities of different kinds of fruit annually.

A similar apparatus might be arranged upon a garret floor, to be shoved through a temporary opening under the eave trough. In this case the inner position of the platform should be held by pulleys over it to prevent the outer end from tipping downwards. If this be done there will be no necessity for projecting supports.—N. Y. Times.

THE CLOVER SEED CROP.—We have, on a previous occasion, stated that a gentleman existing in reference to the fate of the growing crop of clover seed in this State and Indiana. We have made every exertion to ascertain what has been the fate of the crop, and are sorry to announce that it has proven almost an entire failure.

We have letters from various points in this State and Indiana; some of them say there will be a little, but fully two thirds of our correspondents say the crop in each of their localities is an entire failure. The growing was very luxuriant, too much so in yield well, but the wet weather beat it down, and it partially rotted on the ground before it was cut, as a general thing; and after it was cut, the wet so injured the remaining seed, that it could not be saved, except in comparatively few instances.—We feel perfectly satisfied in saying that the entire amount secured in this State cannot be more than one-fourth an average crop; and the same may be said of Indiana.

The stock of old seed in this market is exceedingly light, and is in a few hands. By the last steamer from England, we are advised that the crop of clover in that Island is a total failure; and in London, Baring says, an active demand has arisen for old. We have no authentic intelligence as regards the crop in the Eastern States, but we are disposed to believe, from what little information we have, that it is better than it is in the Western States.

The stock of old seed in New York is said to be a moderate one.—Cin. Price Current, 17th.

DWARF FRUIT TREES.—The intention of names being to designate things, the term dwarf, as usually understood and applied to fruit trees, is unfortunate, giving, as it often does, entirely a wrong impression. The belief is very common that a dwarf pear or apple tree, means one that will only grow four or five feet high, and bear, perhaps at the most, a dozen specimens. Many also understand the term to apply to trees who are still in the seedling stage, and to about half the ordinary size of their full bledged dogs, and was, altogether, a fruitful source of error.

The operations of search commenced as early as March. The first parties, under the personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossing the ice at temperatures of minus 57 degrees below zero. The loss of their dogs obliged them, as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost-bitten, and underwent amputation of the toes. It was by means of these efforts that the expedition succeeded in bringing back their important results. The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor when the winter darkness made it impossible to travel.

Greenland has been followed and surveyed by Dr. Kane towards the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due North, until a stupendous glacier absolutely checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in the precipitous, 500 feet high, abutting into the sea. It was undoubtedly the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic—it is an effective barrier against all future explorations.

1. This glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling bergs, was followed out to sea by means of sledges, the party rafted themselves across open water space on masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a new Northern land. This glacier is, we believe, the largest ever discovered by any previous navigator.

2. This new land thus cemented to Greenland by protruding ice, was named "Washington." The large bay which intervenes between it and the Greenland bears, we believe, the name of Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. The icy connection of the old and new worlds, seems to us a feature of peculiar interest.

3. The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound had been effected and its shores completely charted.

Return of the Arctic Expedition—Details of Dr. Kane's Perilous Voyage.

A telegram in our last, announced the arrival at N. York of the propeller Arctic and the bark Release, sent to the Arctic regions in search of Dr. Kane, bringing back that gentleman and his long missing companions, with the exception of three, who had died. Dr. Kane sailed from N. York in the brigantine Advance on the 31st of May, 1853, for the Polar Seas, in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, taking with him a variety of instruments for scientific purposes, and a supply of provisions sufficient for a three years' cruise. His entire ship's company consisted of seventeen persons.

The following came home in the Release: Dr. Kane, United States Navy; John W. Wilson, Amos Bonsal, Dr. J. J. Haynes, Augustus Santos, Henry Goddell, Geo. Stephenson, William Morton, and Thomas Hickey.

In the Arctic: Henry Brooks, boatswain, United States Navy; James McGarry, George Riley, William Godfrey, Charles Blake, and George Whittle. Lieutenant Hartstein commanded the expedition fitted out for the relief of Dr. Kane, pursuant to an act of Congress, which sailed from New York on the 4th of June last. The expedition consisted of two vessels, the propeller Arctic, and the bark Release, which were officered as follows:

Officers of the Release.—Henry J. Hartstein, Lieutenant Commanding; William L. Lovett, Acting Master; Joseph P. Fyffe, Passed Midshipman; Elisha R. Kane, Assistant Surgeon; Van Rensselaer Hale, Boatswain.

Officers of the Arctic.—Charles C. Semma, Lieutenant Commanding; Watson Smith, Acting Master; Harman Newell, Engineer; Samuel Whiting, Acting Boatswain.

The arrival of the expedition at New York on Thursday created intense excitement, and hundreds flocked down to the wharf. Dr. Kane, as soon as possible, jumped into a carriage, and proceeded to the residence of Henry Grinnell, Esq., through whose munificence his expedition was fitted out. He met with a most hearty reception from Mr. G.

"I have no Advance with me," said Dr. Kane, alluding to the loss of his vessel, which, as we have stated, he was obliged to abandon in the ice.

"Never mind that," replied Mr. Grinnell; "as long as you are safe, that is all we care about. Come into the parlor," he added, "and let us hear the whole story."

And Dr. Kane proceeded at once to relate the story of his second voyage in the Arctic regions, the perils and dangers to which he was exposed, his wonderful adventures, and still more wonderful escape. He was obliged, he said, to abandon the Advance in latitude 74 45, after having penetrated as far as 82 30, which was further than any other navigator had gone, with the exception of Capt. Perry, who reached the latitude of 83 15. While here he saw the Polynya or open sea, stretching away off to the north farther than the eye could reach.

Additional Statement by Dr. Kane.—The expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay, reaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as the 6th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the north completely impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides—running at the rate of four knots an hour, with a rise and fall of six feet—had worn a temporary opening. Previous to taking this step, which involved great responsibility, and which was, in fact, equivalent to sacrificing the vessel, a French metallic boat, with a canoe of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the park ice was attended by many obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength would not have been able to sustain the shocks of the ice. She was twice on her beam ends, and once on fire from the bursting of the stove. Some idea of this navigation may be formed from the fact of her losing her jibboom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 600 barrels of warping line. They were, cheered, however, by a small daily progress; and by the 10th of September, 1853, had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland, at a point never reached before. Here the young ice froze around the vessel, and compelled them to seek a winter asylum.

The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any previous registration on record. Whisky froze in November, and for four months in the year mercury was solidified. The mean annual temperature was five degrees below zero, summer and winter included. This, without a doubt, was the greatest cold ever experienced by man, as the seat of their winter quarters was nearest the pole.

The scurvy was readily controlled, but the most novel feature of this winter was a tempest, or lock-jaw, which defied all treatment. It carried away fifty-seven of their best bledged dogs, and was, altogether, a fruitful source of error.

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and twenty-five miles to the southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane, as expressed to the Geographical Society, before his departure. The tashing of the surf against this frozen beach of ice was impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed speak of this as one of the most remarkable sights which they observed during the expedition. An area of thirty three thousand square miles has been seen entirely free from ice, and was named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

The land to the north and west of this channel had been charted as high as 82 30. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

The Winter of 1854-'55.—The extreme severity of the previous season made it evident that the brig could not be liberated before the winter set in. She was fast impounded in the center of a large field of ice. The provisions, although abundant, were not calculated to resist scurvy; and the fit, owing to the emergency of the previous winter, was deficient in quantity. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers, (in an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, in hope of meeting the English expedition, and thus giving relief to his associates,) passed in an open boat over the track of Baffin's travel, riding out a heavy gale. They found an uninterrupted barrier of ice, extending in one great horse-shoe from J-mee's to Murchison's Sound, and were forced, after various escapes, to return to the brig.

During the winter which ensued they adopted the habits of the Esquimaux, living upon raw walrus meat, and surrounding themselves by walls of moss. In spite of these precautions the scurvy advanced with steady progress; but by the aid of a single team of dogs, Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of Esquimaux seventy miles to the southward, and, by organizing a hunt, relieved the party. At one time every man of the expedition, except Dr. Kane and Mr. Bonsal, were confined to their bunks with scurvy; but by a providential interposition the party escaped without a death.

Escape to the South.—The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expeditions from the south could reach the party in time to prevent the imprisonment of a third winter, which, with their deficiency of fuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig, and attempt to escape to the south by a combination of boats and sledges. In accordance with this view, they left the brig on the 17th of May, the temperature at that time being five degrees below zero. They crossed a belt of ice eighty-one miles in diameter, dragging the boats behind them, and carrying four of their sick comrades by means of a dog sledge. After an actual travel of 361 miles, they reached Cape Alexander, and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no food being carried in the boats, excepting breadstuffs and salted meat.

From Cape Alexander they travelled to the southward, sometimes over ice, sometimes through water, shooting duck and seal, and collecting enough eggs to keep the party in good condition. At Cape York they burned up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast, striking out in the open sea of Melville Bay, steering for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they were providentially landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1,300 miles and 81 days of constant exposure. From Upernivik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish trading vessel for England.

By great good fortune they touched at Disco, where they were met by Captain Hartstein's expedition. This searching expedition, having found the ice of Smith Sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the Esquimaux, had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane, and retraced their steps.

The expedition has to mourn the loss of three of its comrades, two of whom perished by lock-jaw, and one from excess following a frozen extremity. They may be said to have fallen in the direct discharge of their duty. Their names are, acting carpenter Christian Olsen, Jefferson Baker, and Peter Schubert, volunteers.

Appearance of the Navigators.—A northern latitude is extremely conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least the samples of its effects in the persons of the returned Arctic navigators yesterday would undoubtedly lead to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from those shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone.

From the New York Express.

BREADSTUFFS AND BREAD.—The heaviest operators yesterday, refused to divulge for what countries they were purchasing. The bulk of the transactions, however, are ascertained to be on British and French Government account. It is beginning to be equally well known that a considerable proportion of flour and wheat are purchased on speculation, in the confident anticipation that prices will advance. But we showed yesterday that there was every reason to believe that the heaviest foreign orders had been filled, and that speculation, educated upon a continuance of shipments, would not be likely to prove profitable. If there are parties buying up breadstuffs now to go to store—or for future delivery—in the expectation that a scarcity is to follow these European purchases, resulting in higher prices—it is not venturing too much to predict a bitter disappointment. The harvests that have been just gathered in, yielded too generously not to enable us to spare a few hundred thousand barrels of flour for foreign use, without inconveniencing ourselves at home.

Speculation, nevertheless, we are prepared to see go ahead for a while, and for a while we must expect to pay for the bread we eat, especially here in the cities—twice or three times the money it is ordinarily worth—but in the common course of events there will be a reaction by and by in our favor.

We see by our exchanges that the quantities of produce on their way to this market are immense. Our tide-water report exhibits an increase of 3,721 barrels on the corresponding week of last season, and a decrease upon the season up to this date of 83,077 barrels. But this does not give the receipts by railroad, which have far exceeded those of last season.

The approbation of our families who are with us in our secret hours, hear our private converse, know the habits of our lives and the bent of our dispositions, is, or should be, to us, far more pleasing and triumphant than the shouts of the multitude, or the worship of the world.

Foreign Years.

New York, Oct. 18, M.—The steamship Atlantic was announced at Sandy Hook at six o'clock this morning, and reached dock at half past eight o'clock.

She brings intelligence that the Russians were defeated near Eupatoria, by the French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 105 taken. The French lost 6 killed and 27 wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff reports on the 3d of October, that an ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank.

The allied fleet had sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be directed against Nicholasief and Odessa.

The Emperor is at Odessa. He has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people, and will shortly be in the Crimea.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the Russian propensities of the latter.

The food question is still a matter of serious import, both in France and Germany.

The southern portion of Sevastopol is to be blown up by the Allies, and mines are now being sunk for the purpose.

Prince Gortschakoff's army is threatened by a large force of the Allies from Eupatoria.

THE HARBOR OF NICHOLAIIEFF.—The interest which formerly attached to Sevastopol is now being transferred to Nicholasief, on the river Bug, for the second, now the chief naval arsenal of Russia in the Black Sea. Here the Russians have their naval stores, and all that remains of their Black Sea fleet. The Czar is now at Nicholasief, and it is supposed that the object of the visit is to concert measures with the Admiralty for making the place another Sevastopol. By some authorities the river is said to be so shallow as not to allow of large vessels coming up to the town, except during the spring floods; by others the channel is said to be from four to six fathoms deep.

Punch says: "A man who goes to church to chew tobacco and spit it on the floor, ought to be



WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

Thomasson Council, No. 1539.

Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock. HENRI F. MIDDLETON, President.

To AGRICULTURISTS.—There are many of our subscribers in this county, and in neighboring counties, who could, if they would, prepare interesting and valuable articles for our paper, on Agricultural subjects. We request and would urge them to do so. By that means they will impart valuable ideas to each other, and to farmers generally, and receive much information, and many suggestions that would otherwise never be obtained.

God's Lady's Book; Monthly; L. A. Godey, Publisher; Philadelphia; \$3 per annum in advance. The number for November—the eleventh for the year—is on our table, with many pages of reading matter as was contained in the January number, nor has there been any falling off in the embellishments. The Engravings of this no. are very fine; and the reading matter choice and valuable.

Now is the time to begin to form Clubs; and we wish our readers to bear in mind that \$4, in advance, will pay the subscription to the Lady's Book and The Shelby News for 1856. Send in your orders early.

Arthur's Home Magazine; Monthly; T. S. Arthur & Co.; Philadelphia; \$2 per annum. We have received the November number of this excellent high-toned Magazine. It is richly worth the money; and should receive a large circulation.

"CENTRAL AMERICAN."—This is the title of a paper published at San Juan del Norte, N. 2, of which, dated September 29, is now before us, by the favor of some unknown friend. It is about one-fourth the size of "The Shelby News," and is printed in the American and the Spanish languages; W. H. Young publisher. Two Dimes per copy. It contains the Inaugural Proclamation of Gov. KINNEY to the people of San Juan del Norte, and its Territory.—Gov. Kinney it seems has gone to farming; and two months' labor have supplied him with corn, beans, and vegetables of various kinds.

Thanks.—THOMAS F. FRALAY, Esq., of the firm of WILCOCK, ROGERS & FRALAY, Philadelphia, has sent us a splendid "Vile" for our head, and also one for our "Willie." It is not worth while to say to FRALAY, that we thank him;—he knows we do.

Can find no men in Philadelphia, more punctual, honorable, and fair to deal with; and we would advise all to order from that house, Goods in their line. See their Card in another column.

Premium Potatoes.—AN ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.—T. O. SHACKELFORD, Esq., the popular merchant of this place, sent us last week two bushels of extra fine Potatoes. Accompanying the present was the following note, which we give, as it describes the Potatoe. Mr. SHACKELFORD's success in cultivating the Potatoe shows that he understands other things as well as merchandizing. He will accept our thanks. To give our readers an idea of the quality of the Potatoes, we will state, that we selected one, rather under than over an average in size, and its weight was 13½ ounces.

Mr. MIDDLETON.—Will please accept the two baskets of Potatoes the boy brings him. They were raised from seed brought in Louisville, were represented to me as a Canada Potatoe, and peculiarly adapted to our climate, on account of our long and cold Springs. My experiment has proven successful, beyond all expectation. Having dug, from less than a fourth of an acre, one hundred and thirty-five bushels of extra fine Potatoes. Sixty bushels are about the size of those sent you, and the remainder of good size. I have no experience in raising Potatoes, and attribute the large yield altogether to having accidentally hit upon a kind exactly suited to our climate.

Yours, &c.

T. O. SHACKELFORD.

On Saturday, Col. EDWARD C. PAYNE, brought us a bushel of very fine Potatoes; fully equal to those sent us by Mr. SHACKELFORD; and of the same variety, we think. Col. PAYNE, also, brought us a lot of very large Sweet Potatoes; half a dozen large Turnip Beets, the average one weighing six and a half pounds.

Mr. SAMUEL VENABLE, brought us a lot of very fine Nephew Potatoes, averaging twelve ounces each. Finer potatoes we have never had put on our table. Mr. V. also brought us a bunch of Peanuts on the vine.

Apples.—Col. E. C. PAYNE, brought us, on Saturday, twenty-five Apples, six of them weighing three pounds, thirteen others, and grew upon a small branch, about 1-16 of an inch in diameter, and three or four inches long. The twenty-five measure about a peck and a half.

Corn.—Mr. RICHARD ROSS has left at our office six ears of fine white Corn. The ears are large, and we think it is a most excellent variety.

Mr. SAMUEL VENABLE has brought us, six ears of extra early Corn. Mr. V. says it is the earliest in maturing of any variety he has ever seen.

Our friends will each accept our thanks.

Bellevue.—On to-morrow—Thursday—night, there will be a total eclipse of the moon.

Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills posted at the News Office.

October 30. Farm, Crop, Stock, &c. of James W. George. See advertisement.
November 3. Farm and Personal Property of David Ellis. See bill and advertisement.
November 8. Farm, &c. of John S. Harrie, near Frankfort.
November 9. A large lot of Blooded Stock, and fine Mules, by Drane & Hopkins. See advertisement and bills.
November 20. The desirable Farm, Crop, Stock, &c. of W. M. Stout. See advertisement and bills.
November 12. Shelby county Poor Farm; Farms, Houses, &c. by Commissioner Bohannon. Also, the Farm and Town Residence belonging to the estate of Nicholas and M. B. Smith, deceased. See advertisement.

AT PRIVATE SALE:
A Negro Woman and four Children, L. W. DuPay. See advertisement.
The Town Property of Philip Adams. See advt. Farm, of George Price. See advertisement.
Farm, by N. C. Beckham.
The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville. Residence of W. A. Jones. See advt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Diagnostic-type Likenesses. Readers are referred to the card of J. W. Williams, the Daguerrian Artist. This is a favorable time for procuring fine Miniatures; and joining is the one to take perfect pictures.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Town Property. The property advertised by P. Adams is very desirable, and occupies an eligible location.
Farm and Personal Property. David Ellis, will sell on the 8th of November, his fine Farm, and all his fine stock, and personal property. See his advertisement and bills.
Blooded Stock. Drane and Hopkins, will sell, on the 9th of November a large lot of blooded stock, of various kinds. See their advertisement and bills.
Real and Personal Property. Read the advertisement of Wm. M. Stout, giving notice of the sale of his Farm and personal property, without reserve, on the 20th of November. It is an excellent Farm.

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. We invite the attention of Farmers and others to the advertisement of Holden Walker, & Co., of their Nurseries. They have a splendid assortment of Trees and Shrubbery—not surpassed by any other in the West.
Valuable Negroes for Sale. Any person wanting a valuable Negro woman, with four Children, and her husband, can be supplied by calling on L. W. DuPay. See his advertisement.

The War.—A friend furnishes us to-day an article in reference to the war in Europe. His information and personal knowledge of Russia and its resources, as well as of England and France, and his familiarity with military matters, render what he writes of interest. He has promised to furnish us another article on the subject.

Coming Down.—Wheat and flour are declining. The speculators who got up the excitement, we presume have sold out, at the advance figures, and now want no more.

FROM MEXICO.—There appears to be no rest or quiet in Mexico. There have been several parties formed and revolutions commenced already against the new Government.

NEW PARTIES IN NEW YORK.—N. York is prolific in party organizations. There are some twenty or twenty-five distinct organizations. The two last formed, are the "Half Shills," composed of Hards and Softs, and who have nominated a ticket of their own taken equally from the Hard and Soft tickets; and the "Mercantile Party," composed entirely of Merchants and Merchants' clerks.

American Rally.—The Americans of Pendleton county had a rally on the 15th instant, to receive the Flag presented to them by the American ladies of Frankfort. There were present fully three thousand—and, though a mere county gathering, outnumbering the "great State Mass Meeting" of the Democracy at Lexington, three to one!

Speeches were made by Col. J. W. FINKELL, who presented the Flag on behalf of the ladies of Frankfort; J. C. RECORDS, who received it; Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN; Hon. G. DAVIS; and Mr. RANKIN. Messrs. CRITTENDEN and FINKELL were twice called out. A toast was drunk to Gov. MOREHEAD, who was present; but he told the people that he could not make them a political speech, on account of his official position; and having thanked them for the vote Pendleton had given him sat down.

What Difference?—The "Bardstown Gazette" copies a recent notice we made of the fact, that Ed. WM. JOHNSTON, Esq., had become one of the Editors of the "Cincinnati Daily Columbian," and appends thereto this comment:

"We wonder if the editor of the News is aware of this Ed. Wm. Johnston, Esq., is one of those modern monsters (in the eyes of good Know Nothings) known as Roman Catholics? We presume friend Middleton does not know it, yet it is a fact. Reckon the News will have to take back its compliments."

We were not aware of the fact, if it is one; and what difference does it make? We care nothing about the religious views of any man;—we war not against men on account of their religious opinions. Of course, then, we will have to take back" nothing we said about Mr. JOHNSTON.

The "Bardstown Gazette," and its anti-American allies, are anxious to convince their readers that the opposition of the American party to the Papal Hierarchy and its claims of supreme temporal power over its adherents in every land, is a war upon the Catholic religion. Such a position is untrue,—false in all its lengths and breadths. The American party, so far as its principles and actions bear upon religion at all, defends and maintains the rights and liberties now enjoyed by all religious denominations,—the Catholic as well as others—in opposition to Papal aggressions. If we oppose the Papal Hierarchy, it is because of its assertion of temporal power; its interference in our political contests; and its hostility to Republicanism. Cut loose the bonds that bind the Catholic religion to the claim of temporal power made by the Pope and his bishops and priests over all professing the Catholic religion, is all the American party asks or desires. Until this is done—until there is a separation between the political and religious tenets of the Papal Church, all who love American institutions and American liberty, must of necessity oppose the Papal Hierarchy; but in so doing they do not war against the Catholic religion.

Facts for the People.—On our first page we give to-day from the "American Organ," extracts from a pamphlet lately published under the title of "Facts for the People." We commend the article to the attention of our readers. Further extracts from the same pamphlet will be hereafter given by us.

Sales.—We would call particular attention to the sales of property advertised in "The Shelby News." Persons desiring Farms or Residences, can be suited, we should think, unless they were too particular.

We learn from our Cincinnati exchanges, that the extensive planing mill, sash and door and cottage factory of HICKLE, GUILD & Co., of Cincinnati, whose advertisement we recently inserted, has been destroyed by fire.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the back pay attached to Gen. Scott's position as Lieutenant General will positively be allowed, and that the preparations are now making for its payment. We hope it may prove true.

GEORGE W. WALSTON, who killed Mr. MONTGOMERY in Frankfort, some two or three years ago, and was tried in Anderson county, on a charge of venue, and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, last winter, and broke jail, has been recently re-arrested, and taken back to Lawrenceburg.

Gov. MOREHEAD.—The "Louisville Courier" censures Gov. MOREHEAD, for attending the American rally at Falmouth, in Pendleton county. We can see nothing to fault in his attendance. True, he was called upon to make a speech; but he very properly declined, on account of his official position. The "Courier" wanted someone to find fault about, when it could take hold of so small an affair.

It is well known, that Gov. MOREHEAD's "model and noble" predecessor, not only retained "his former affluence and partisanship," after he was inducted into the Executive office, but exerted all his personal and official influence to the success of his partisan views and the candidates of his party. In the race between Gov. LETCHER and Maj. BRECKINRIDGE, and in the canvass for State officers, there was no more unscrupulous, violent and bitter partisan, than L. W. POWELL.

When CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, or any other American officer, so forgets the dignity of his station, as to become the active partisan, like Gov. POWELL, we will not be mute, as the "Courier" and its anti-American allies were about the undignified course of the "model" partisan. Executive who happened to be the predecessor of Governor MOREHEAD; but will endeavor to give him "particular hankins."

Remarkable Events in October.—A few weeks since, we published a statement of remarkable battles and events in September. A respected friend communicates the following which occurred in October.—He also supplies one important omission of events which occurred in September:

REMARKABLE EVENTS IN OCTOBER.—2d. Andre Executed, 1780. 4th. Battle of Germantown, 1777. 5th. Battle of the Thames, 1813. 6th. Fort Clinton taken, 1777. 7th. Battle of King's Mountain, 1780. 8th. Lewis Cass born, 1782. 10th. Battle of Kanawha, 1774. 12th. Independence of Brazil, 1822. 13th. Brock killed at Queenston, 1812. 14th. Wm. Penn born, 1644. 16th. Burgoyne defeated, 1777. 17th. Battle of Leipzig, 1813. 19th. Cornwallis Surrendered, 1781. 20th. John Adams born, 1735. 21st. America discovered, 1492.—22d. Battle of Red Bank, 1777. 23th. Hogarh died, 1764. 27th. Treaty with Spain, 1765. 29th. Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618.

A recent Editor, in noticing the events of September, forgot the sanguinary battle of the Entwines, September 8, 1781, where Americans first crossed bayonets with the British. It is an historical fact, that Kentucky may be justly proud, that her Governor SULLY, bore a distinguished part in all three of the memorable events of the 5th, 7th and 10th of October, above mentioned.

S. of T.—The Grand Division of this State, met at Danville, on the 17th. From the "Tribune" we take the following notice of its proceedings:
GRAND DIVISION, S. of T.—This body commenced its annual session in this place on Wednesday last. The G. W. P., Maj. G. W. Williams being absent, the deliberations of the Grand Division are presided over by Saml. Shy, Esq. G. W. A. The number of delegates in attendance is quite large, and the business of the session has been transacted with great harmony.

Public addresses were delivered on Wednesday evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Shy and John Rodman. On Thursday, the Grand Division united in procession with the Danville Division, No. 40, and preceded by the Danville Saxhorn Band, marched to the first Presbyterian Church, where the order, together with a large audience, was addressed by Dr. Bradford of Augusta, and R. H. Buckley, Esq., of New Castle. Both are well and widely known as eloquent and effective orators. Their addresses on this occasion were interesting and stirring appeals to the friends of the cause, full of convincing arguments and apt illustrations.

The Grand Division on Thursday morning elected the following Grand Officers to serve the ensuing year.
John Rodman, G. W. P.; G. Olay Smith, G. W. A.; L. H. of Frankfort, G. W. Scribe; T. B. Posey, of Shelby county, G. Treas.; Rev. J. H. Linn, of Danville, G. Chaplain; Mountford Peter, of Maxville, G. Con.; W. W. Henderson, G. Sen.; G. W. Williams, of Paris, P. G. W. P.

When watches are stolen from the jeweler, it is inferred that no proper watch is kept on the premises.

Sale of Blooded Stock.—On the 17th instant, Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford county, had a sale at his "Woodburn Farm," of a portion of his herd of imported blooded Cattle. Mr. MORRIS THOMAS, of this county, who was present, and as will be seen, formed the finest lot now in the country, at a high figure, informs us that there were present about one thousand persons. The bidding was quite animated. Mr. ALEXANDER, with true Kentucky hospitality served up an ample repast of barbecued mutton, &c. &c. Prior to the sale, two imported Bulls were put up to be farmed, for twelve months from date, to the highest bidder. They were knocked off as follows:

Lord John.—A roan; calved January 22, 1851; got by Norfolk; dam Lady Elizabeth, to Morris Thomas, of Shelby county, at \$600, and \$100 additional as premium on the insurance of the bull.
Orontes 2d.—A red and white; calved September 1, 1851; by Balco; dam Goodness, to W. R. Duncan of Clarke county, at \$555, and \$100 additional as premium on the insurance.

Then followed the sale of the following animals.
Ramsay.—Red and white; calved November 1852; got by Norfolk; dam Lady Elizabeth, to Morris Thomas, of Shelby county, at \$600, and \$100 additional as premium on the insurance of the bull.
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MRS. ROSS
Wishes to inform the farmers of Shelby County, that, on Court days, and all other Public days, they can be furnished with meals at her house, at very moderate prices. And travelers and transient visitors to Shelbyville will find her house a pleasant one, and her charges very moderate.

TOBACCO.—The Clarksville Chronicle says: We had quite a heavy frost in this section last night, but we have heard of no damage resulting from it on the farms. It was apprehended that there would be injury to the tobacco from early frost, but fortunately, the entire crop, so far as we have heard, was cut and housed in time to escape it.

Hogs.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 17th inst. says: The market for hogs is firmer, with very few offerings. Sales were made on Saturday for November delivery at \$6 75, and they go readily at \$6 25 to \$6 50 for December.

The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 15th inst. says: The live stock market is only moderately active. Beef cattle sell at 2½ to 3¢. gross. Hogs for butchers' use command 6½ to 7¢, for prime. Contracts for packing are not making in this section. Packers talk of \$5 to \$5 50 for heavy corn fattened animals at their highest figures.

Commercial.

[From the Louisville Courier.]
LOUISVILLE MARKET.
BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small sales at 16½¢, and rope at 8¢.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.—Sales of middling at 7½¢; batting, 11½¢. Cotton yarns are firm at 8½¢; 5¢ off for cash.
CORDAGE.—Small sales Manila cordage, 16½¢; oiled and tarred cordage at 12½¢ to 15¢. Sales of Manila rope at 15½¢; packing twine, 25¢.

CANDLES.—Sperm candles, none; star candles, in lots, at 20¢. Tallow candles, in small quantities at 12½¢; common mold, 11½¢ for best.
FEATHERS.—Sales of prime at 31¢; 32¢; common, 25¢ to 30¢.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Extra prime 75¢; 25¢; 50¢; 100¢; 150¢; 200¢; 250¢; 300¢; 350¢; 400¢; 450¢; 500¢; 550¢; 600¢; 650¢; 700¢; 750¢; 800¢; 850¢; 900¢; 950¢; 1000¢.

HIDES.—We quote: green slaughter, 6¢; Missouri dry, 12½¢; 14½¢; 16½¢; 18½¢; 20½¢; 22½¢; 24½¢; 26½¢; 28½¢; 30½¢; 32½¢; 34½¢; 36½¢; 38½¢; 40½¢; 42½¢; 44½¢; 46½¢; 48½¢; 50½¢; 52½¢; 54½¢; 56½¢; 58½¢; 60½¢; 62½¢; 64½¢; 66½¢; 68½¢; 70½¢; 72½¢; 74½¢; 76½¢; 78½¢; 80½¢; 82½¢; 84½¢; 86½¢; 88½¢; 90½¢; 92½¢; 94½¢; 96½¢; 98½¢; 100½¢.

THE FARM.
On which I reside, situated on the waters of Branch's creek, about 5 miles from Shelbyville, and containing about 200 acres of first rate land, all under fence—200 rods of the fencing is built of good stone. About 160 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation—of 70 acres of it in excellent hemp land; the residue is well set in corn and wheat. There is on the premises a comfortable dwelling, a good Barn, and other outbuildings; a well of fine water at the door, and an abundance of stock water on the premises; an apple orchard, &c. All at the same time and place.

ALL MY PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Consisting of Horses—among which are some splendid blooded mares, and harness horses; three yearling Mares, extra fine animals; 16 head of Cattle; 60 head of Hogs; Hemp, Oats and Hay in the stacks; 600 stacks of Cattle; (the purchaser of the corn can have, if he desires, it to be fed to him). House and Kitchen Furniture, and all other household goods, &c. &c. The terms of sale of the land (which will be easy) made known on day of sale. The personal property will be sold on a credit of 12 months for all sums over \$100—purchasers giving bond and approved security. Sums of \$10 and under cash in hand. No property to be removed from the premises until the terms of sale are complied with.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.
October 24, 1855.
WILLIAM M. STOUT, Auctioneer.

EVERGREEN NURSERIES.
HOBBS, WALKER & CO. offer for sale during the present fall and next spring an unusually large and varied assortment of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES. Shrubs, &c., all of their own growth, healthy, vigorous, and of good size, at prices as liberal as such trees can be had in the State. Living established a permanent Nursery, they have no pains to give all who give them perfect satisfaction, and will be glad that persons desiring anything in their line would call and see for themselves. Orders must be accompanied by cash or good reference on short time. Descriptive Catalogues and prices can be had gratis by application to the address of WILLIAM POST OFFICE, Jefferson county, Ky. enclosing a postage stamp, or to our agents, Mann & Bachman, Main street, near the 1st of July Hotel, Louisville. Our Nurseries are 12 miles from the Frankfort railroad.

The collection of our stock consists of 20,000 to 30,000 Apple trees, standards and dwarfs; 8,000 Peach trees, strong and well grown; 1,000 standard Peaches; 3,000 dwarf Peaches, 1 to 3 years old, extra fine; 2,000 standard and dwarf Cherries (50 varieties); 1,000 standard and dwarf Plums; 1,000 standard and dwarf Grapes Vines, 1 and 2 years old; 10,000 Evergreens, of various sizes, healthy and well formed; All genuine red and yellow Antwerp Raspberries, Strawberry Plants, and fine Hybrid Ferns and Roses.

SALE OF PREMIUM STOCK.
THE partnership between JAS. H. DRANE and LUKE HOPKINS having expired, they will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Dr. J. H. DRANE, a Wagon and half mile south of the Eminence Farm Grounds, on the Shelbyville road, and near the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, on FRIDAY, November 3, 1855, all of the Partnership Property, consisting of 80 ONE YEAR OLD MULES. Fifty of which are as good as any lot in Kentucky, and the other 30 are yearlings, and are a second lot. 34 two year old mules, and four Cows.

Among which are, 13 year old mules, supported by the 157 CENTS OLD SHELBY. The other 17 are yearlings, and are a second lot. A year old Buck, which took the premium, in his ring at the Eminence Fair, over the premium of Kentucky. Terms for the balance of the property, he will call, at the Lexington and Fane Parks, he will call.

24 Buck Lamb, part of which are by Alexander's Best, of the 1st part of the year, and are a second lot, and the remainder by a native fat blooded Cowslod Buck.
About 50 head of Fine Lambs, produce of same bucks as the Buck Lamb; and
About 80 head of Ewes, which have been bred to the best of the 1st part of the year, and are a second lot. 20 head of Cattle, one year old last spring 25 head Common Sheep.

20 HEAD OF CATTLE.
Full blooded and mixed, among which will be found some very fine specimens.
FOURTEEN HEAD OF HORSES,
Including four Mares which have won a Jack. Among the horses is one pair fine Blooded Buggy Horses, which took the premium at the late Louisville Fair.

65 HEAD OF FAT HOGS.
Together with a Large Cuck, consisting of Corn, Oats and Hay, Farming and Household Goods, and all other personal property, and a credit of 12 months for all sums over \$100—p

